



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

proved. Belgium's policy is to do everything possible in that direction and to maintain the best relations with the neighboring colonies. War has had a favorable and stimulating effect on production in the Congo, as in all countries producing war material. Trade and private enterprise are developing and introduction of currency has proved a great success with the natives. Our copper mines are also developing. I look forward to the colonial future with confidence and to the satisfactory solution of difficulties inseparable from the transition period."

It has been intimated that Great Britain stands ready to pay cash to Belgium for her African possessions, and that the sum received by Belgium would be large enough to substantially assist her, not only in meeting her current needs as a government, but also in reducing her interest charges on loans made to her by friendly Powers.

Assyrian Christians, resident in the United States, have sent to the Paris Peace Conference competent spokesmen for their cause, who will ask:

"1. The elimination of the Mohammedan rule from Mesopotamia, both Turkish and Arabic; because the Mohammedans have shown themselves unfit to govern justly and incapable to adapt themselves to modern democracy and civilization.

"2. The inclusion of the provinces of Karput and the Diarbekir in Mesopotamia.

"3. The placing of Mesopotamia under the control of America, England, and France until such time as the natives shall be able to govern themselves independently.

"4. The designation of the government of Mesopotamia as the government of Ashur or Beth Nahrin. The government shall be the government of all the inhabitants of Mesopotamia without distinction of race or creed.

"5. Complete freedom in matters of religion and entire separation of church and State.

"6. The placing of Assyrian Christians in the higher governmental positions; first, because Mesopotamia has been freed by Christian blood; two, because the Christians are progressive and adaptable to modern democracy and civilization.

"7. The indemnification of the Christians of Mesopotamia; first, the restoration of churches, monasteries, and schools destroyed; second, the restoration of property stolen or destroyed and of women and children taken away; third, the punishment of those who instigated the atrocities.

"8. That temporarily, Arabic shall be the official language of Mesopotamia, Syriac, and English shall be the prescribed language in the curricula of the schools, and ultimately Syriac shall be the official language.

"9. That Mosul shall be the capital of Beth Nahrin."

Word came to the State Department in Washington, early in January, that the Serbo-Croato-Slovene compact had been signed in a document which supplements the agreement of July, 1917, made at Corfu and the later understanding arrived at in Rome in 1918. In the evolution of the new State the coming in of Montenegro of course means much; and the text of her assent is found in the appended document:

"In compliance with the decision of the Central Committee of the National Council of Zagreb (Agram) representing the State of all Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes from the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, a special delegation was sent by that body to Belgrade on December 1. By a solemn address presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Alexander, the delegation proclaimed union into a single State of all Serb, Croat, and Slovene people of the former Dual Monarchy with the kingdom of Serbia, under the reign of His Majesty the King Peter and the regency of Prince Alexander.

"In reply to the address presented to him, H. R. H. the Prince Alexander proclaimed union of Serbia with the said independent State of the Slovenes, Serbs, and Croats into a single kingdom, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. His Royal Highness declared that he accepts the regency of that kingdom, and that he will form a single government.

"On December 17, 1918, His Royal Highness has received likewise the delegation of Montenegro. This delegation presented to him the decisions of the great National Assembly

of the Kingdom of Montenegro, voted November 26. By these decisions His Majesty the King Nicholas and his family are declared to have forfeited all their claims to the throne of Montenegro; the Kingdom of Montenegro is proclaimed united with Serbia under the dynasty of Karageorgevitch, and by the fact of the said union enters also the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Alexander declared that he accepts this decision with a grateful emotion.

"A single and common government of the new kingdom has been formed on December 21. The legations, consulates, and other commissions of the Kingdom of Serbia abroad have become the legations, consulates, and commissions of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes."

WHAT MEN AND WOMEN SAY

We have separated ourselves from the former Kaiser, and now desire only that guilt for the outbreak of the war be finally fixed, in order that he may be exposed, once for all."—Premier Friederich Ebert, interview December 17.

My reception in Paris has been so tremendous that it is difficult to express my emotion. My principal feeling has been impersonal. It could not be duplicated in a lifetime.—President Wilson, December 18.

Don't let molly coddles and sissy bobs run this country. We want to be prepared to lick h— out of any enemy, and universal training will fix us up.—Gov. Harding of Iowa, in a speech at Chicago, December 14.

If I had to choose between two dictatorships I should prefer the dictatorship of liberal or conservative educated men to a dictatorship by a madman.—Phillip Schiedemann, in a Berlin interview, December 18, referring to the actions of the "Spartacus" group led by Liebknecht.

The day of isolation of the United States has passed for good or for ill. I profoundly believe it is for the good. This republic must concern itself with every problem that touches the peoples of every portion of the world.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy at the Southern Commercial Congress, December 12.

I venture the assertion that the good will which now exists between the allied governments and ours will not last five years, unless our reciprocal trade relations, fixed in justice, are arranged between us.—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, address before the Carlisle, Pa., Chamber of Commerce, December 21.

Nor let us forget, in our efforts to solve social and political problems, that no expediency, nor ardor for improvement, will save us from ruin if we copy the Teuton and forget the deep instinct of the heart for justice. — Viscount Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan, at a banquet given in Tokio celebrating the signing of the armistice.

The American "doughboy" is different from any soldier on earth. On the battlefield he is the roughest customer that the war brought to France. Off the battlefield he is the most humane of all soldiers. — Edwin L. James, message from Coblenz to New York *Times*, describing the temper and acts of the American "Army of Occupation."

Our men are not going to come back hating the Germans. No man who has been in the line facing the Germans will bear any malice toward them. I know that if any American infantryman met the Kaiser on the road he would be willing to share his hard tack with him. This is not a false sentiment.—Lt. Colonel Chas. W. Whittlesey, U. S. A., commander of the "Lost Battalion" in the Argonne fight, in an address in New York City, December 15.

What drove us to conscription has been the existence of conscript armies on the continent which inevitably rushed

the world into war. They could not have great military machines without tempting the men at the heads of them to try their luck with those machines.—Lloyd-George in a speech at Bristol, announcing that Great Britain at the Peace Conference would insist on the abolition of conscript armies.

We have complete confidence that if we have a League of Nations which will be not platonic, but a serious institution of administrative and executive character, a ready formula will be found for solution of all difficulties pertaining to the future of the Adriatic.—Alceste De Ambris, leader of the Italian Labor Mission to the United States, in an interview, *New York Times*, December 8.

Mr. President, England is indeed glad to welcome the representative of a nation, which has rendered the greatest possible service to humanity.—George V, December 27, welcoming the President of the United States to the land of George III. It is highly flattering to be so graciously welcomed by the head of the democracy of Great Britain.—Woodrow Wilson in reply.

It is the opinion of educators with whom I am acquainted and it is my own opinion that our experiences with the Students' Army Training Corps has been a great disengagement to military training in the colleges and universities. Military training and education are incompatible on their present basis.—Frank Strong, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, in an interview in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

History has never registered a more wonderful sight than these millions of American men taking themselves away from peaceful occupations to cross a sea of snares and come thousands of miles from their country to give their lives for a noble cause and a great ideal.—Marshal Joffre in his speech December 19, the day he was admitted to the Academy and became an "Immortal."

I know that I speak for our President when I say that just as to them (the American troops killed or dying in France) the good God has given eternal rest, so may He through their heroic death give us eternal peace.”—General Tasker H. Bliss on the occasion of delivery to General Pershing of the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by President Wilson.

The very horrors of its abuses will compel the civilized nations hereafter to abandon forever the employment of aircraft for the casting of bombs. As it is a barbarous method of murdering infants and is lacking in military value it should be outlawed by the coming League of Nations. The submarine, that other evil genius of modern warfare—and even more monstrous—should similarly be banished.—U. S. Ambassador Sharp at the laying of the foundation of the monument to Wilbur Wright, Leman, France, December 22.

I hope henceforth that your efforts may tend toward universal peace, universal good-will and closer union between the peoples represented by the noble soldiers whose deeds on these battlefields you have so ably chronicled.—Field Marshal Haig of the British Army in a speech, December 17, to the war correspondents of Great Britain and the United States, who had followed his army in the campaigns and who, like the soldiers, were about to scatter for other assignments.

Since childhood my heart has always been with expatriated Alsace-Lorrainians. I was a youth of fourteen when the provinces were torn from France. Ever since then I have felt that they would be delivered again to their country. I am profoundly grateful to the Almighty for the role he has permitted me to play in their delivery.—President Wilson in a letter to the Alsace-Lorraine Society, read at a meeting in the Sorbonne, December 26.

In time of our national emergency, during the progress of hostilities in France, there was born in our American industrial relations the general realization that joint action by

employers and wage earners was a patriotic duty and privilege. This joint responsibility we believe ought to be the ruling factor in meeting the problems of peace as well as war.—President Stephen C. Mason of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an interview, December 17.

If we have a society of nations I suppose those treaties will be done away with. As a matter of fact they were made before the real purpose and significance of this war developed and before America came into the conflict. They no longer apply. At Versailles we all agreed to the fourteen peace terms of President Wilson. That agreement abrogated previous secret treaties not in harmony with it.—Premier Venizelos of Greece, in an interview at Paris, December 21, referring more especially to the territory pledged to Italy by the Allies before she decided on war.

Let us resolve to use every atom of our influence so that there will never be another war. The Peace Conference will begin soon. The greatest desire of my heart is that through a league of nations or some such medium, instituted at this gathering, the men and mothers of all nations, big and small, may gather around their hearths and enjoy the fruits of their labor, unafraid of the future, their contentment untroubled by the shadow of the bayonet.”—Queen Helena of Montenegro in an appeal to the women of America and the world, issued December 9.

The American troops in Europe have changed the whole German idea of militarism. The Americans have proved to Germany that military training of from three to five years, such as is given to every German boy, is not necessary to produce a quickly movable and thoroughly-trained army for almost any formation. I doubt whether universal military training will be continued in Germany even though permitted by the Allies.—Dr. E. L. Nippert of Cincinnati, just home from Berlin after two years' residence as a medical student, in an interview in the *New York Times*, December 26.

We are sincere advocates of a League of Nations. Every influence Britain can bring to bear will be used to make such a league powerful. This fine conception of President Wilson has been warmly welcomed by British democracies all over the world. We shall strive faithfully and loyally to carry it into being and keep it in active benefit and existence. But we must state quite frankly that a League of Nations cannot be for us a substitute for the British navy in any period that we can foresee.”—Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, in article in Glasgow *Sunday Post*, explaining a previous widely circulated and commented upon speech.

The processes of the draft have invaded every American home. There is no hamlet in our country so obscure that it has not its representative in Pershing's army. It has been an educating experience. Whenever in the future the war feeling is sought to be aroused and hostilities are threatened I feel sure that there will proceed from the aggregate of our American homes a judgment that will restrain and check a declaration of war until it shall have been abundantly proved that we have our quarrel just and that restraint is no longer a virtue.—Enoch H. Crowder, Provost-General of the U. S. Army, under whom the army was drafted with striking celerity and administrative efficiency.

As America made her power felt more quickly than the foe thought possible, so she will return that power to the pursuits of peace with all due speed. You have shared in the pride of the first accomplishment, so must your patience aid in the present adjustment to new conditions. The privilege of having stood in the ranks of the army of victorious democracy will be your pride through the years to come. If fortune has decreed that only weeks or months remain for you to stand in those ranks, instead of bloody years as our Allies have done, then bear yourselves through the remaining days in a way to increase that pride.—Secretary of War Baker, in New Year's Address of Greeting to the army at home and abroad.